MIAN WAQAR UL ISLAM
PHOTOFOLIO 2018

Gwadar & CPEC

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GWADAR AND CPEC INSIDE

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Welcome to Gwadar Deep Seaport

WHY GWADAR

Gwadar, THE DOOR OF WIND, has huge potential to be developed as a gateway to the economy of Pakistan. Its presence at the convergence of three most commercially important regions of the world, i.e. Oil Rich Middle East, Central Asia bestowed with natural resources and South Asia having potential for growth, makes it one of the well placed port for the development of global trade.

STRATEGIC POSITION OF GWADAR

On the shores of the Arabian Sea in the western province of Balochistan the Gwadar Port is strategically a well located port to ensure increasing trade in the region. The Port is located at the mouth of the Persian Gulf, just outside the Straits of Hormuz, near the key shipping routes accommodating a flow of more than 17 million barrel oil per day and a large quantity of bulk, break-bulk and containerized cargo.

In the east, the port neighbors the emerging Indian and South East Asian economies. On land, the port springs the Pak-China Economic Corridor and has connectivity with all major markets of Pakistan which will be further extended to neighboring markets of China, Iran, Afghanistan, and other landlocked CAR's market in due course of time.

GWADAR FOR PAKISTAN & BEYOND

:: Gateway for China-Pak Economic Corridor

·:: Strategically located near the State of Hormuz

·:: Potential Transshipment Hub for Mother Vessels

:: Gateway to Transit Trade for landlocked Central Asian Republics (CARs) and Afghanistan

:: Facilitator for development of mineral resources of Central Asian Republics, Afghanistan & Pakistan

:: Economical Access to transport Oil & Gas to Western China from the oil rich Gulf Region

:: Closest Seaport from Western China (Xinjiang 4,500 km from China's East Coast but just 2,395 km from Gwadar) supporting China's Exports to EU, US and Arabian Gulf Markets

:: A well-deserved Alternate to the local Ports

Welcome to Gwadar Deep Seaport

:: Shortest access channels with wide turning basin

:: Supported by well-planned, Large Free Zone (923 hectares), and numbers of EPZs (Export Processing Zones) & Trading Zones

:: Enormous potential for Tourism

WHAT MAKES US DIFFERENT

EXCLUSIVE FREE ZONE FACILITY

The largest FREE ZONE area of more than 923 hectares available to accommodate Bonded Warehousing, Manufacturing, International Purchasing, Transit and Distribution, Transshipment, Commodity Display and Supporting Services (Business Office, Customs, Financial, Information, Hotel, restaurant, entertainment, medical etc.)

TAX EXEMPTIONS

Federal, provincial and local taxes are exempted as COPHC enjoys a tax holiday for 20 years, making it an attractive port for the maritime trade. Tax exemptions include:

:: Corporate Income Tax.

:: Income Tax on Interest Income on loans acquired.

:: Sales Tax.

:: Stamp Duties.

:: Duties on ship bunker oils.

:: Import duties on all imports for 40 years (conditions apply)

LEAVING COMPETITION BEHIND

A MULTIFUNCTIONAL PORT

Designed for endurance and flexibility, The Gwadar Terminal is a multi-purpose platform capable to provide diversified Cargo handling (Bulk/Break-Bulk & Containerized) through its multi-purpose berths, RORO facility, and highly capacitive terminal structure giving us an opportunity to deal with all types of cargo in an appropriate manner.

SUPPORTIVE MARITIME ACCESS

Shortest Access Channel (4.7 km.) among other terminals of Pakistan, which supports in minimizing Vessel Turnaround Time. Widest Turning Basin (590 meters/diameter) can accommodate turning of ships with large LOA.

Welcome to Gwadar Deep Seaport

MINIMUM WAITING TIME

Priority/Immediate Berthing with minimum waiting time.

A NATURAL DEEP SEA PORT

A natural world class Deep-Sea-Port having deepest Berth of 14.5 meters capable to accommodate large vessels of up-to 70,000 DWT. (Planned expansion - Phase-II may go up-to 20 meters)

Wide Range of Logistics and Storage Solutions
Offering multiple Logistics services & Huge Storage Facility (28,669 sq-m) tailored to the individual needs of the customers.

WELL PLANNED INDUSTRIAL AREA

Gwadar port is the biggest catalyst for providing initiative for industrial development. Immense potential for industrial investment in view of the opportunities offered through the establishment of a deep sea port.

HINTERLAND CONNECTIVITY

The Makran Coastal Highway (N-20) has been completed, which is substantially reducing the distance between Karachi and Gwadar and has introduced Gwadar into the national mainstream.

Additionally, the following road networks are also presently under construction for establishing connectivity between the Gwadar Port and up-country due to be completed soon.

:: M-8: Gwadar-Turbat-Hoshab Road

:: N-85: Surab- Nag-Panjgur-Hoshab Road

:: N-25: Kalat - Quetta - Chaman Road

Gwadar and CPEC Official Messages

MAMNOON HUSSAIN

Message from the Honourable President of Pakistan

Pakistan and China enjoy all-weather and time-tested friendship and are not only good neighbors and close friends, but also strategic partners.

Pakistan and China share common interests and aspirations. Monumental projects such as the Karakorum Highway, the Chashma Power Plants, the Heavy Mechanical and Electrical Complexes, the Gwadar deep sea port, are all examples of the outstanding cooperation between our two countries.

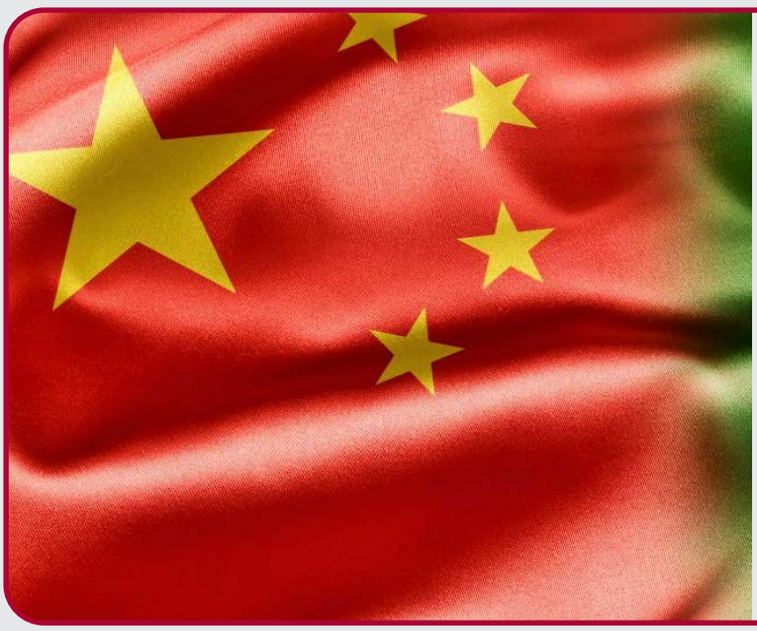
China Pakistan Economic Corridor is an example of the strategic partnership between the two brotherly countries.

Under the Economic Corridor, a network of roads, railway lines, and energy projects and transport infrastructure will be constructed which will change the entire landscape of the region.

Gwadar Port will act as a nodal point for trade and energy corridors and will soon turn into a trade hub which will be comparable with Singapore, Hong Kong and Dubai.

I invite you to visit Pakistan and to take maximum advantage of investment opportunities in the country. The Government of Pakistan is committed to ensure facilitation to Chinese investors to materialize their endeavors.

Gwadar and CPEC Official Messages



MR. XI JINPING
President of China
OFFICIAL MESSAGE

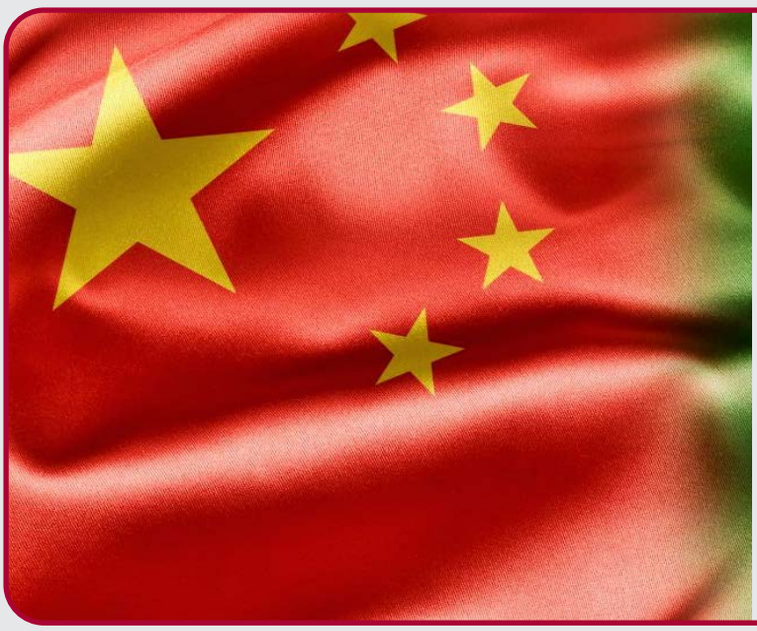
Friendship between China and Pakistan is based on trust and mutual support, and we have been devoted friends through both good and hard times. Our friendship is a pacesetter for amicable relations between countries.

President Hussain, Prime Minister Sharif and I have agreed to elevate China-Pakistan relations to an all-weather strategic cooperative partnership. This description of China-Pakistan partnership is a most appropriate one, as it aptly defines the all-weather friendship and all-round cooperation between China and Pakistan.

First, we should strengthen mutual assistance and deepen strategic cooperation. We should keep the good tradition of frequent high-level visits and meetings, work together on major strategic issues, and support each other on issues involving our respective core interests and major concerns. Second, we should advance our shared interests and achieve common development. We should use China-Pakistan Economic Corridor to drive our practical cooperation with focus on Gwadar Port, energy, infrastructure development and industrial cooperation so that the fruits of its development will reach both all the people in Pakistan and the people of other countries in our region.

Third, we should enhance close exchanges to build lasting friendship. This year is the Year of China-Pakistan Friendly Exchanges. We should conduct diverse and colorful events of celebration and encourage more contacts and exchanges between young Chinese and Pakistanis. In the next five years, China will provide 2,000 training opportunities for Pakistan and train 1,000 Chinese language teachers for Pakistan. Fourth, we should stick together in face of difficulty and jointly meet security challenges. China will work with Pakistan to tackle non-traditional security threats so as to provide a reliable security guarantee for bilateral economic cooperation and common development. The Chinese nation loves peace. China will continue to pursue win-win cooperation and enhance friendship and cooperation with other countries. It will stay committed to the policy of affinity, sincerity, mutual-benefit and inclusiveness. It will deepen win-win cooperation with its neighbors so as to deliver more benefits to them through its own development. China will continue to pursue a win-win strategy for opening-up to build an open economy. This will create new development opportunities and space to both Asia and the world. We will strengthen cooperation with countries along the land and maritime Silk Roads, so as to jointly build an open platform for cooperation and create new impetus to achieve sustainable development in the related regions. To build a China-Pakistan community of shared destiny is a strategic decision made by our two governments and peoples. Let us work together to create an even brighter future for China and Pakistan

Gwadar and CPEC Official Messages



MR. HE LIFENG

Chairman of National Development & Reform Commission - China

OFFICIAL MESSAGE

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is closely related to the Belt and Road Initiative, and therefore requires closer cooperation and greater progress. At sea, the Initiative will focus on jointly building smooth, secure and efficient transport routes connecting major sea ports along the Belt and Road.

The Belt and Road Initiative is a way for win-win cooperation that promotes common development and prosperity and a road towards peace and friendship by enhancing mutual understanding and trust, and strengthening all-round exchanges. The Belt and Road run through the continents of Asia, Europe and Africa, connecting the vibrant East Asia economic circle at one end and developed European economic circle at the other, and encompassing countries with huge potential for economic development.

The China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is an important loop in the larger chain of Belt and Road Initiative, and would enable the possibility of a 21st Century Maritime Silk Route. It carries the vision of opening-up of and cooperation among the two countries.

We should work in concert and move towards the objectives of mutual benefit and common security. To be specific, we need to improve the region's infrastructure, and put in place a secure and efficient network of land, sea and air passages, lifting their connectivity to a higher level; further enhance trade and investment facilitation, establish a network of free trade areas that meet high standards, maintain closer economic ties, and deepen political trust; enhance cultural exchanges; encourage different civilizations to learn from each other and flourish together; and promote mutual understanding, peace and friendship among people of both countries.

Gwadar and CPEC Official Messages

Mr. MASOOD KHALID

Pakistani Ambassador to China

OFFICIAL MESSAGE

China and South Asia are linked historically and geographically through the Ancient Silk Road, and it is but natural that these two regions continue to be linked even more strongly.

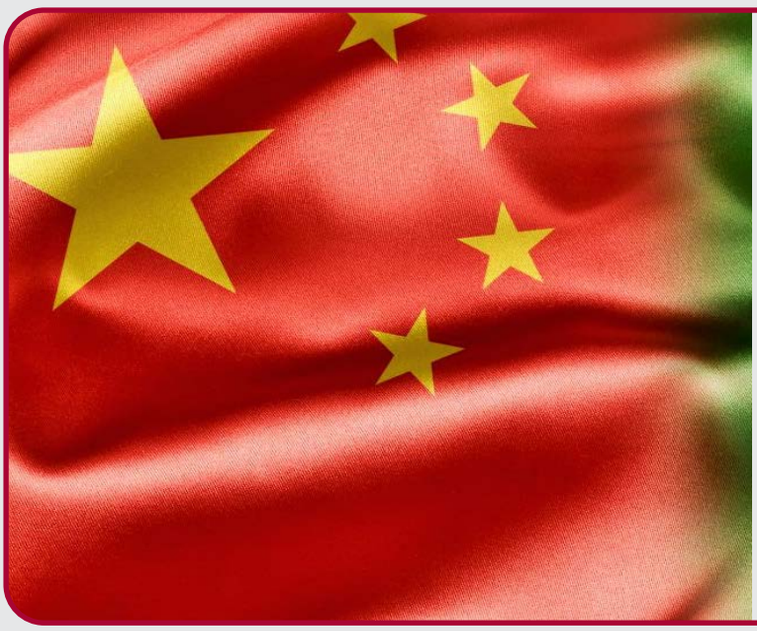
We have already taken the first step for greater connectivity by signing agreements on Economic Corridor, and actively pursuing them on-ground. This would benefit China, Pakistan and entire South Asia, and will facilitate the economic integration of whole region. Both countries have embarked on developing the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, which will open up new opportunities for development, enhance connectivity and people to people contacts.

The Karakorum Highway (KKH) which is being jointly upgraded by Pakistan and China will not only link China to the Arabian Sea, but also to South Asia, West Asia and Central Asia. A Rail Link between our two countries is also envisaged to contribute to the success of the Economic Corridor.

Similarly, the development of Gwadar Port will greatly benefit the region. These relations, which are based on common aspirations for peace and development, are on an upward trajectory and the leadership of both countries is committed to further strengthen them.

Long live Pakistan-China Friendship!

Gwadar and CPEC Official Messages



MR. YAO JING

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan

OFFICIAL MESSAGE

China-Pakistan Economic Corridor is a major and pilot project of the Belt and Road Initiative, to which the leaders of our two countries have attached great importance and rendered active promotion. It has also won the across-board support from our two peoples as it aims to provide new opportunities to the citizens as well as bring new impetus and vision to China-Pakistan friendship.

CPEC is a long-term and systematic project to promote economic cooperation through collaboration on Gwadar port, energy, transportation infrastructure and industrial cooperation.

CPEC will bring solid benefits to our two peoples. With the completion of energy and infrastructure projects, conditions in Pakistan will improve. There will be more electricity integrated into national grid and the electricity supply will be more stable. People will enjoy more convenient transportation and a better livelihood.

Alongside the major projects, we are setting up social welfare institutions, especially in Gwadar, in the form of primary school, vocational training center, and hospital with Chinese government's grant. We will also provide KPK province with medical, educational and training projects in line with the need of local people, to translate the benefits of CPEC immediately among them. For average persons, the outcomes of the CPEC are tangible, accessible and enjoyable to hundreds of thousands families across the country.

Pakistan-china Bilateral Relationship

PAKISTAN-CHINA BILATERAL RELATIONSHIP?

Pakistan recognized the People's Republic of China on 04 January 1950. Diplomatic relations were established on 21 May 1951. China and Pakistan have developed strong bilateral trade and economic ties and cooperation over the years.

Today, Pakistani and Chinese leaders and people use six expressions to describe this unique relationship: it is higher than the mountains, deeper than the oceans, sweeter than honey, and stronger than steel. It is also an all-weather and time-tested relationship.

Bilateral trade and commercial links between the two countries were established in January 1963 when both signed the first bilateral long-term trade agreement.

Economic Survey 2013-2014, Under the Free Trade Agreement (FTA) between the two countries – signed on November 24, 2006 and implemented from July 1, 2007 – Pakistan secured market access for several products of immediate export interest. Later, both countries signed the FTA on Trade in Services on February 21, 2009 that became operational from October 10 that year.

According to statistics provided in Pakistan the volume of trade between Pakistan and China has increased from US$ 4.1 billion in the year 2006-07 to US$ 9.2 billion in 2012-13, representing an increase of 124 percent. While China's exports to Pakistan increased by one percent during this period, Pakistan's exports increased by 400 percent from around $600 million in 2006-07 to $2.6 billion in 2012-13. As a result, China's share in Pakistan's total exports has gradually picked up from four percent in 2008-09 to 10 percent during the fiscal year 2013-14.

WHY GWADAR IS SO IMPORTANT?

Gwadar is one of the most attractive destinations for all visionary investors, because Gwadar seaport falls among world's deepest seaports. It is situated at the mouth of Persian Gulf, Strait of Hormuz and holds 2/3 world oil reserves. It is located at cross junction of international sea shipping and oil trade routes. Gwadar seaport will be connected with the subcontinents, West China, Central Asia and Afghanistan. It is estimated that Gwadar seaport will increase 50% GDP of Pakistan. Economic analysts predicted that in future Gwadar seaport will play the vital role in the economy of Pakistan like Swiss-Canal, Panama Canal, Dubai, Singapore etc.

History of Gwadar

WHAT IS THE HISTORY OF GWADAR?

In AD 711, Muhammad Bin Qasim captured Gwadar. Since 1783, Gwadar was part of Oman (the State of Muscat). In 1838, British gave full concentration to Gwadar. In 1863, British installed first telegraphic station at Gwadar.

In 1958, Pakistan purchased Gwadar from Omani Sultanate at the cost of US $ 3 million. In 1970, Gwadar became district of Balochistan.

In 1993 feasibility studies started for Gwadar deep sea port.

In March 2002, foundation stone of the port was laid by the Chinese vice-premier Wu Bangguo. In 2002, National Highway Authority (NHA) began construction of the 653 km-long Makran Coastal Highway linking Gwadar with Karachi.

In 2003, Gwadar Development Authority was established to oversee the planning and development of Gwadar. In November 2004, Chinese cargo vessel carrying port building equipment berthed at Gwadar port. In March 2005, Phase 1 of Gwadar port project completed and port inaugurated by the Chinese premier.

In 2006, the Gwadar Development Authority conceived, developed and adopted a Master Plan for Gwadar.

In 2013, Gwadar port was handed over to China Overseas Port Holding Company (COPHC). In April 2015, Pakistan and China signed an agreement to commence work on the $46 billion CPEC Project.

China Overseas Port Holding Company in June 2016 began construction on the $2 billion Gwadar Special Economic Zone, which is being modelled on the lines of the Special Economic Zones of China.

Last month, Linyi Trade City launched in Special Economic Zones of Gwadar that is the replica of The Linyi City China. Chinese Linyi City is ranked 3rd in its category in China. The Linyi Train from The Linyi City China to Kashgar is already operational and will be connected with Gwadar.

The port has started shipment, seasonal cargo and commercial trade, it has been reported that port would be fully operation till end of this year.

Main Projects In Gwadar

TELL US ABOUT MAIN PROJECTS IN GWADAR?

Main projects are including Gwadar Port Development, Gwadar International Air Port, Gwadar University, Schools, Colleges, Hospitals, Banks, Hotels, Water Desalination Plants, Sports Complex, Amusement Parks, Government and Port Operational Buildings, Residential Schemes, Commercial Schemes, Industrial Schemes, Recreational Projects, Economic Zones, Industrial Zones, Export Processing Zones, Commercial Markets and Trade Towers, Bridges, Railway Lines, Coastal Roads, World's fifth Gwadar Coast Center, Oil & Gas Pipe Lines, Oli Refinery & Petrochemicals, Solar Power & Wind Energy Setups, Sawad Dam, Mirani Dam and Akra Dams etc.

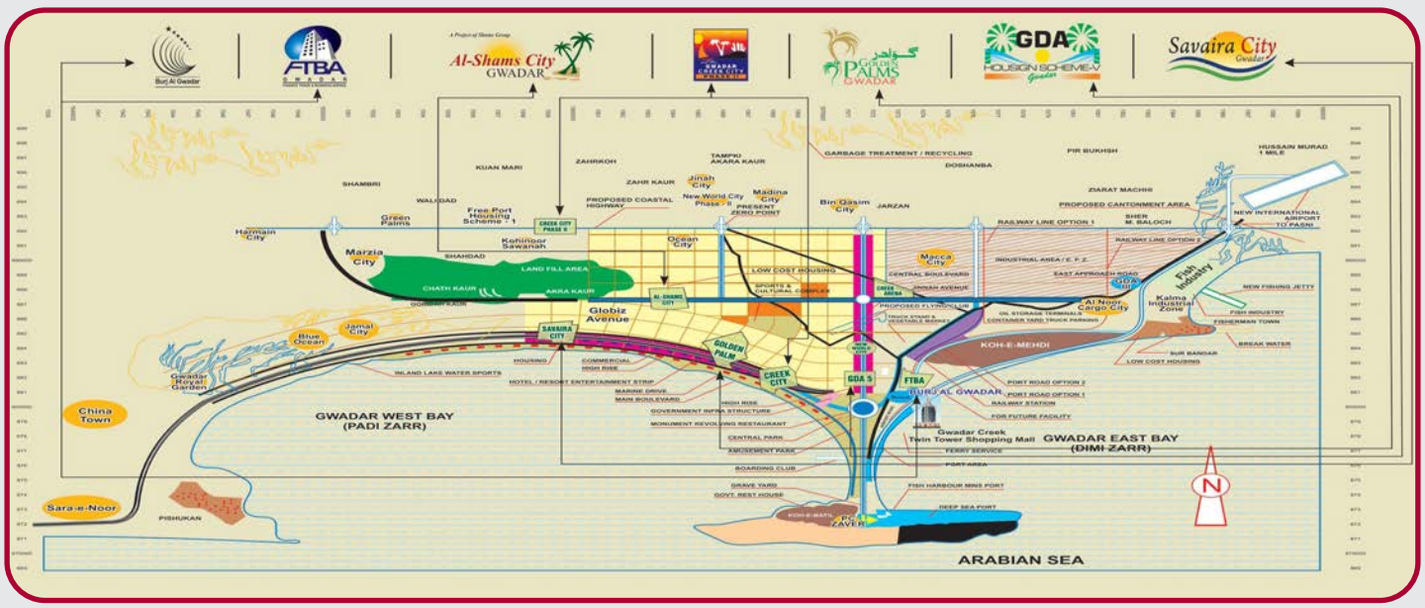
WHAT IS THE CHINA-PAKISTAN ECONOMIC CORRIDOR (CPEC)?

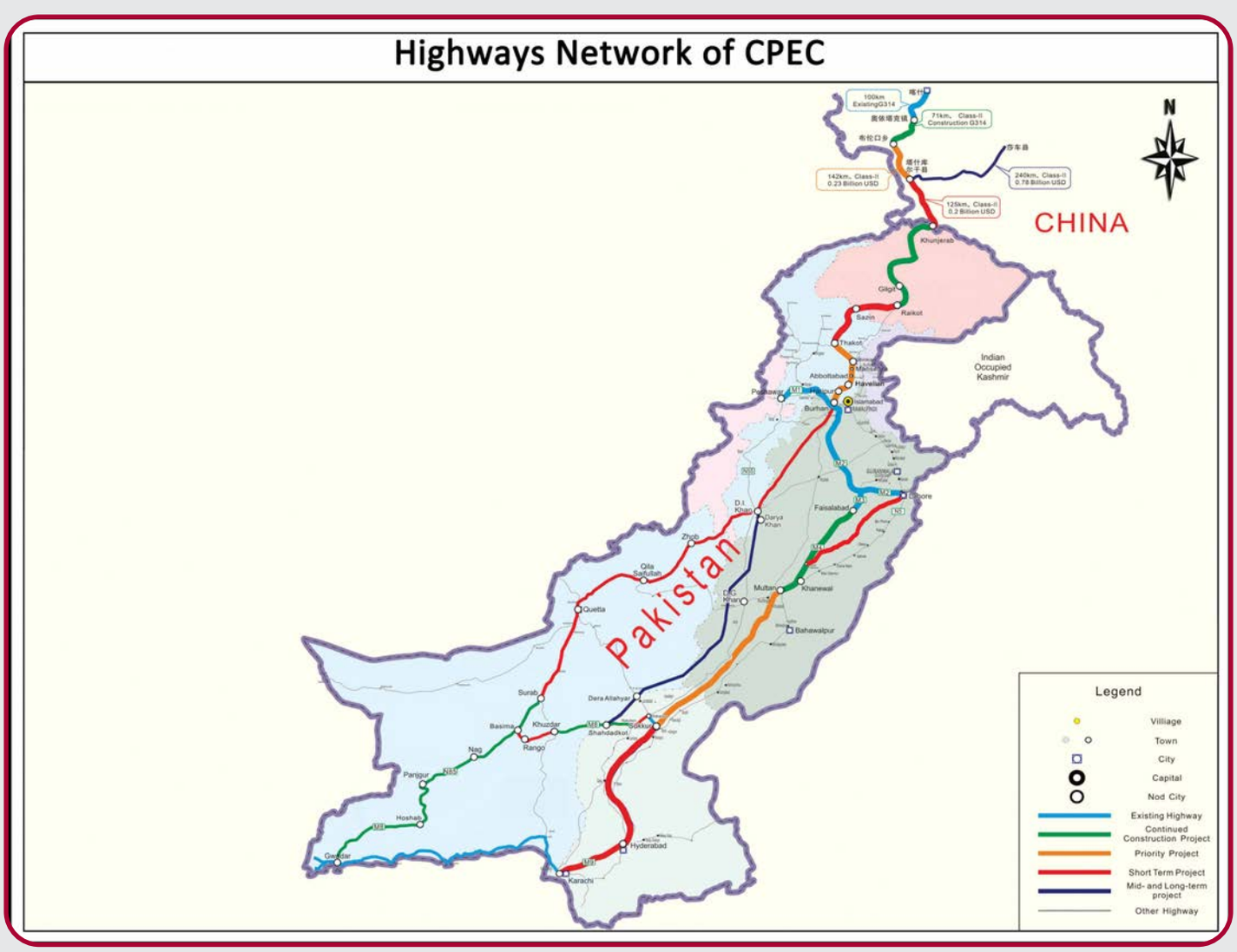
In April 2015, Pakistan and China announced their intention to develop the $46 billion China–Pakistan Economic Corridor (CPEC), which in turn forms part of China's ambitious One Belt, One Road. CPEC is a comprehensive development program that entails the linking of Gwadar Port to China's northwestern region of Xinjiang through highways, railways, oil and gas pipelines, and an optical fiber link. Major physical infrastructure to be built includes 2,700 kilometre highway stretching from Kashgar to Gwadar through Khunjrab, railways links for freight trains between Gwadar and Khunjrab linking to China and having possible regional connectivity with Afghanistan, Iran and India, and the Karachi-Lahore motorway. The project will also undertake the revival and extension of the Karakorum Highway that links Xinjiang with Pakistan's northern region Gilgit–Baltistan and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Besides physical links connecting Pakistan and China, the project also envisages establishing several economic zones along the corridor. Also, an Energy Planning Working Group of the CPEC has been established that will undertake fast-track implementation of power projects related to the CPEC. Those projects of 21,690 MW power productions will be undertaken with the assistance of China under the CPEC plan.

WHAT IS INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE OF CPEC?

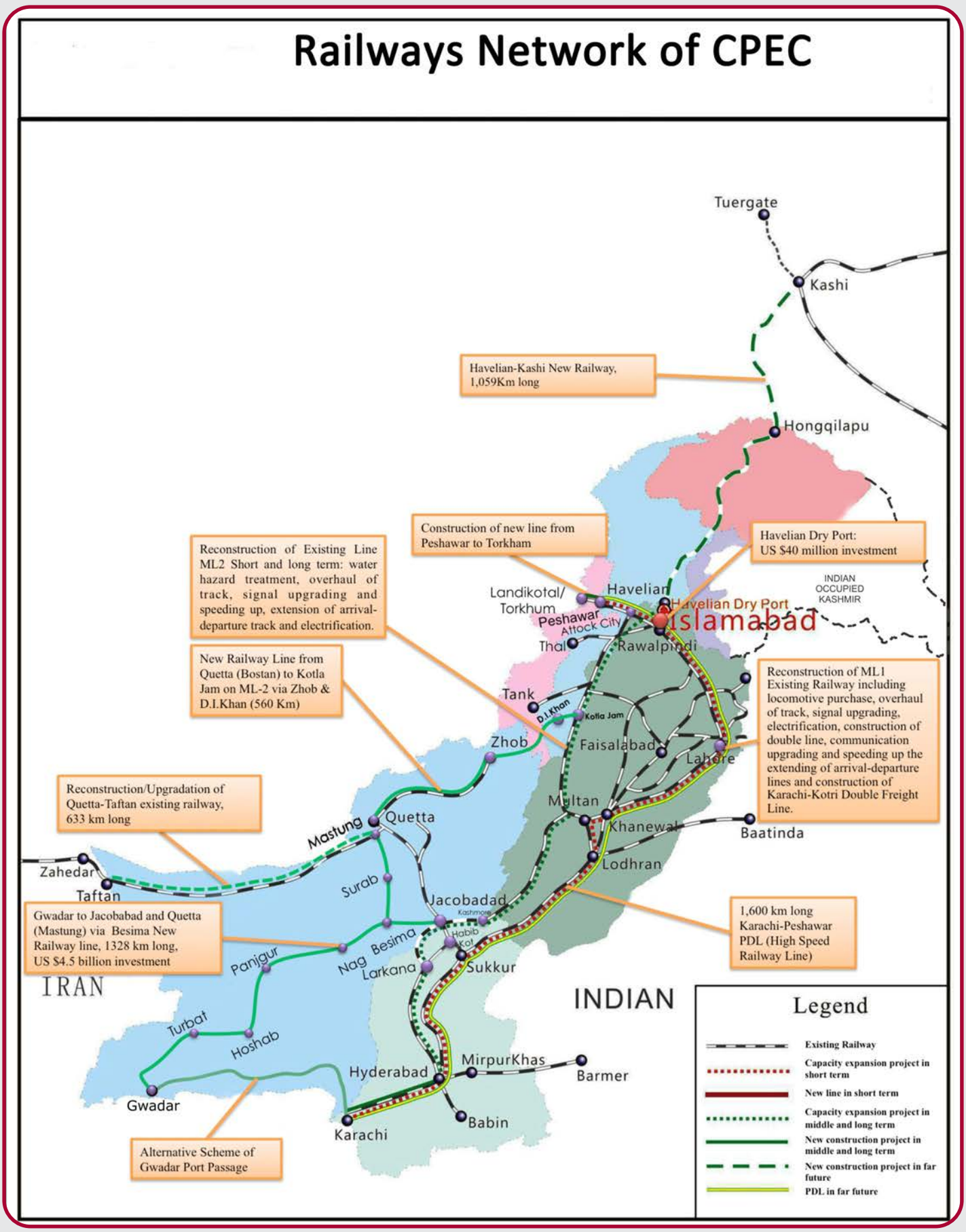
International importance can be gauged by the papers and write up of Chinese, who call it cluster corridor. They presume that 3 billion people of the world, half of the planet will be benefitted from this project.

Master Plan and Maps of Gwadar

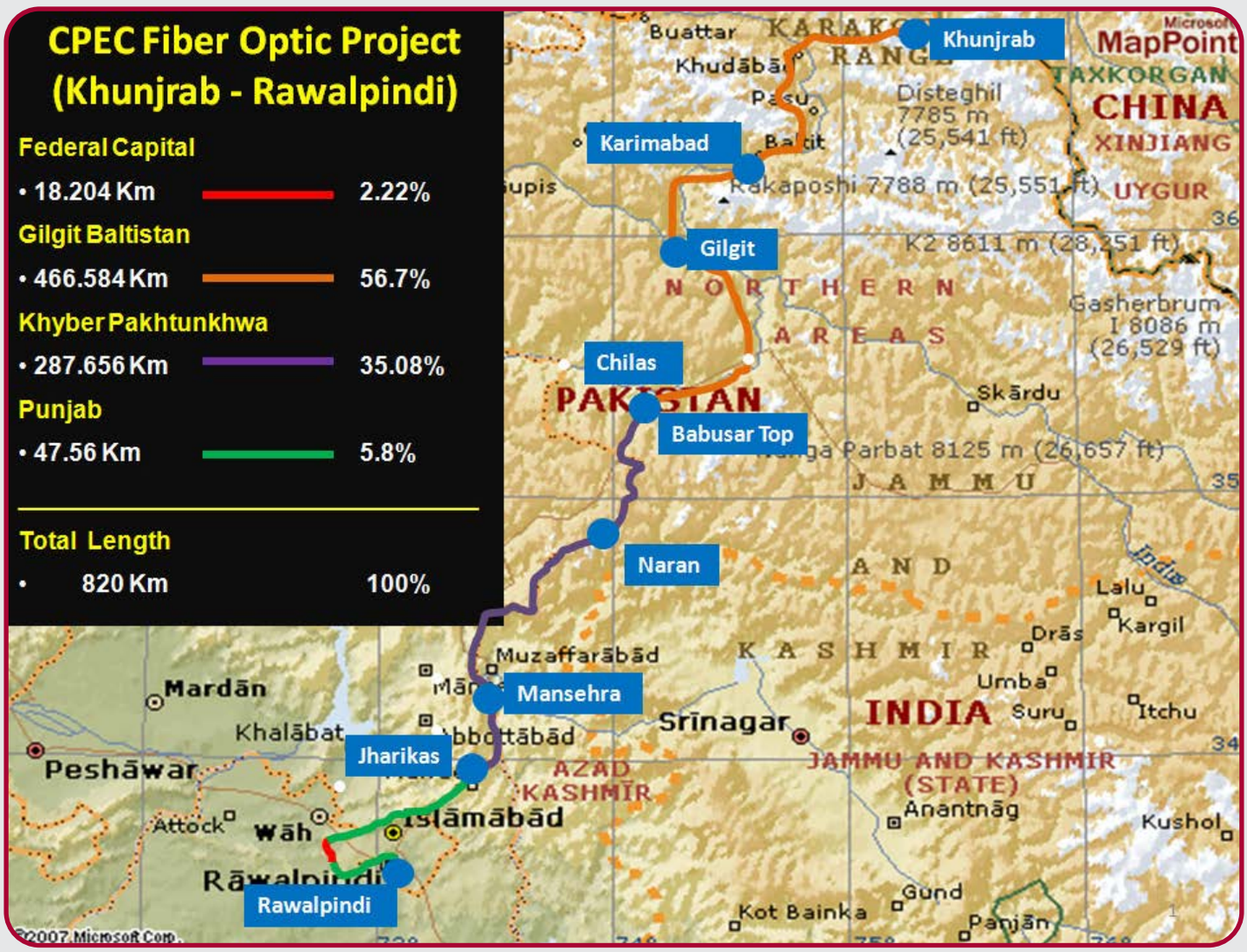




Master Plan and Maps of Gwadar



Master Plan and Maps of Gwadar



Agreements Signed Between Pakistan and China Under CPEC

It will be the passage way of 25 % business of the world. The total influx of money by year 2028 will be more than 150 Billion US$.

WHERE GWADAR STANDS IN CPEC?

Gwadar features heavily in CPEC, it will be the link between the One Belt, One Road and Maritime Silk Road project. $1.153 billion worth of infrastructure projects will be invested into the city as part of CPEC, with the aim of linking northern Pakistan and western China to the deep water seaport.

HE DETAILS OF THE AGREEMENTS SIGNED BETWEEN PAKISTAN AND CHINA UNDER CPEC:

1. Economic and technical cooperation agreement between China and Pakistan.

2. Exchange of Notes of feasibility study of the Demonstration Project of the DTMB.

3. Exchange of notes on provision of Anti-Narcotics Equipment.

4. Exchange of notes on provision of Law Enforcement Equipment.

5. Exchange of Notes on Feasibility Study of Gwadar Hospital.

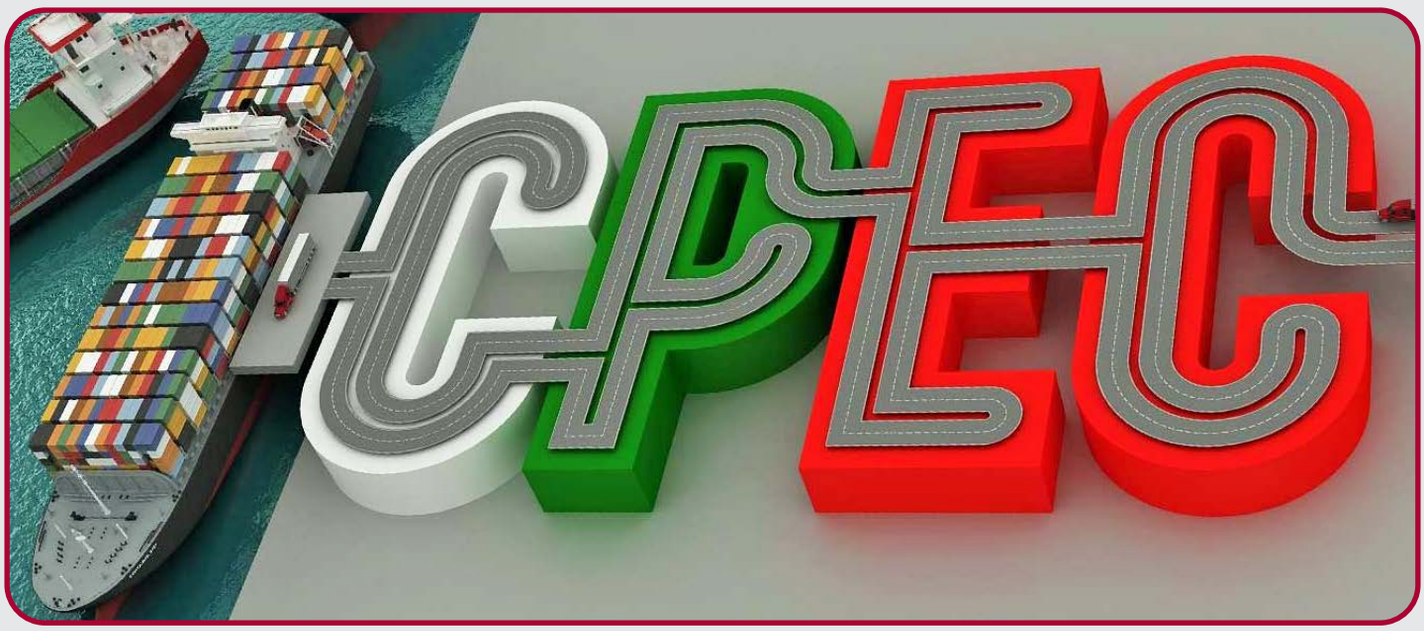
6. MoU on provision of Chinese governmental concessional Loan for second phase up-gradation of Karakorum Highway (Havelian to Thakot) between Ministry of Commerce of China and Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs of Pakistan.

7. MoU on provision of Chinese governmental concessional Loan for Karachi-Lahore Motorway (Multan to Sukkur) between Ministry of Commerce of China and Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs of Pakistan.

8. MoU on provision of Chinese governmental concessional Loan for Gwadar port East Bay Expressway Project between Ministry of Commerce of China and Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs of Pakistan.

9. MoU on provision of Chinese governmental concessional Loan for Gwadar International Airport between Ministry of Commerce of China and Ministry of Finance and Economic Affairs of Pakistan.

Agreements Signed Between Pakistan and China Under CPEC



10. Protocol on Banking Services to Agreement on Trade in Services.

11. MoU on provision of Material for Tackling Climate Change between National Development and Reform Commission of China and Ministry of Finance of Pakistan.

12. Framework Agreement on Cooperation on Major Communications Infrastructure Project.

13. MoU on Cooperation between NDRC of China and Ministry of Planning Development and Reform of Pakistan.

14. MoU on Pro-Bono Projects in the Port of Gwadar Region between Ministry for Planning, Development and Reform of Pakistan and the International Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

15. MoU on establishment of China-Pakistan Joint Cotton Bio-Tech Laboratory between the Ministry of Science and Technology of China and the Ministry of Science and Technology of Pakistan.

16. Framework Agreement between the National Railway Administration, China and the Ministry of Railways, Pakistan on Joint Feasibility Study for up-gradation of ML1 and Establishment of Havelain Dry port of Pakistan Railways.

17. Protocol on the Establishment of China-Pakistan Joint Marine Research Center between State Oceanic Administration of China and the Ministry of Science and Technology of Pakistan.

18. MoU on cooperation between the State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Films and Television of China and Ministry of Information, Broadcasting and National Heritage of Pakistan.

19. Triple Party Agreement between China Central Television and PTV and Pakistan Television Foundation on the re-broadcasting of CCTV-NEWS/CCTV -9 Documentary in Pakistan.

20. Protocol on establishment of Sister Cities Relationship between Chengdu city Sichuan Province of PRC and Lahore City.

21. Protocol on establishment of Sister Cities Relationship between Zhuhai City, Guangdong province of the People's Republic of China and Gwadar city, Balochistan of Pakistan.

Agreements Signed Between Pakistan and China Under CPEC

22. Protocol on establishment of Sister Cities Relationship between Karamay City, XianjianUgur, autonomous region of China and Gwadar city, Balochistan of Pakistan.

23. Framework Agreement between NEA and MoPNRon Gwadar-Nawabshah LNG Terminal and Pipeline Project.

24. Commercial Contract on Lahore Orange Line Metro Train Project.

25. Agreement on financing for Lahore Orange line Metro Train project.

26. MoU on financing for KKH up-gradation Phase-2 (Havelian to Takot), KLM, Gwadar East Bay Expressway, Gwadar International Airport Projects.

27. Financing Agreement relating to the 870MW Hydro-Electric Suki Kinari Hydropower Project between EXIM Bank of China, Industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited and SK Hydro (Private) Limited.

28. Financing Cooperation Agreement between the EXIM Bank of China and Port Qasim Electric Power Company (Private) Limited (on Port Qasim 2x660MW Coal-fired Power Plant).

29. Framework Facility Agreement for 720MW Karot Hydropower Project between China Development Bank Corporation, EXIM Bank of China and Karot Power Company (Private) Limited.

30. Term Sheet of the facility for Zonergy 9x100MW solar project in Punjab between China Development Bank Corporation, EXIM Bank of China and Zonergy Company limited.

31. Drawdown Agreement on Jhimpir wind Power project between UEP Wind power (Private) Limited as Borrower and China Development Bank Corporation as lender.

32. Terms and Conditions in favor of Sindh Engro Coal Mining Company for Thar Block II 3.8Mt/a mining Project, Sindh province, Pakistan Arranged by China Development Bank Corporation.

33. Terms and Conditions in favor of Engro Powergen Thar (Private) Limited, Sindh province, Pakistan for Thar Block II 2x330MW Coal Fired Power Project Arranged by China Development Bank Corporation.

Agreements Signed Between Pakistan and China Under CPEC

LONG LIVE
PAK-CHINA FRIENDSHIP
中巴友谊万岁
Wish the success along the silk road–Friendly tour to Pakistan and Arab states" activity a complete success!

34. Framework Agreement of Financing Cooperation in Implementing the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor between China Development Corporation and HBL.

35. MoU with respect to Cooperation between WAPDA and CTG.

36. MoU among PPIB, CTG, and Silk Road Fund on Development of Private Hydro Power Projects.

37. Facility operating Agreement for Dawood Wind Power project between ICBC and PCC of China and HDPPL.

38. Framework Agreement for Promoting Chinese Investments and industrial Parks Developments in Pakistan between ICBC and HBL on financial services corporation.

39. The financing term sheet agreement for Thar Block–I between ICBC, SSRL.

40. Energy Strategic Cooperation Framework Agreement between Punjab Province of Pakistan and China Huaneng Group.

41. Framework Agreement on the China Pakistan Economic Corridor Energy Project Cooperation between Ministry of Water & Power and China Export & Credit Insurance Corporation (SINOSURE).

42. Cooperation Agreement between Sino-Sindh Resources (Pvt.) Ltd and Shanghai Electric Group for Thar Coalfield Block I Coal-Power integrated Project in Pakistan.

43. Cooperation Agreement for Matiyari-Lahore and Matyari (Port Qasim)-Faisalabad Transmission and Transformation Project between National Transmission Distribution Company (NTDC) and National Grid of China.

44. IA on Port Qasim Coal fired Power Plant between Power China and GoP.

45. Facility Agreement for the Sahiwal Coal-fired Power Plant Project between industrial and Commercial Bank of China Limited, Huaneng Shandong Electricity limited and Shandong Ruyi Group.

46. Cooperation Agreement on Hubco Coal-fired Power Plant.

MARCH 20TH, 2003 : CHINA'S RELEASED A STATEMENT CONDEMNING THE IRAQ WAR

One day after the United States and a "Coalition of the Willing" began its military assault of Iraq, China's Foreign Ministry released a statement condemning the war. "The Chinese government appeals to the relevant countries to stop military actions and return to the right path of seeking a political solution to the Iraq question." Four years later, as a vicious anti-occupation insurgency in Iraq erupted into a full-blown civil war, China again expressed its displeasure with the operation, blasting the U.S. for "flagrant abuses of human rights" and "violation of sovereignty" in the country.

Source: www.nationalreview.com

Author: Mian Waqar ul Islam
Publication: Best Life Notes

JUN 3, 2011 :: ANY ATTACK ON PAKISTAN WILL BE CONSTRUED AS AN ATTACK ON CHINA!

This is a shortly after Navy Seals had found and killed Osama bin Laden near a Pakistani army base. Sections of the Washington establishment were sniping directly at the Islamabad regime and the term 'failed state' was getting plenty of airing. and failed to establish a thriving, capitalist democracy in the country. For the Iraqi people, the costs have been far higher: over 100,000 civilians lost their lives during the conflict, and over 2 million others sought refuge in other countries.

Source: www.theatlantic.com

Author: Mian Waqar ul Islam
Publication: Best Life Notes

DEC. 19, 2009, U.S. COMPANIES SHUT OUT AS IRAQ AUCTIONS ITS OIL FIELDS

Those who claim that the U.S. invaded Iraq in 2003 to get control of the country's giant oil reserves will be left scratching their heads by the results of last weekend's auction of Iraqi oil contracts: Not a single U.S. company secured a deal in the auction of contracts that will shape the Iraqi oil industry for the next couple of decades. Two of the most lucrative of the multi-billion-dollar oil contracts went to two countries which bitterly opposed the U.S. invasion – Russia and China – while even Total Oil of France, which led the charge to deny international approval for the war at the U.N. Security Council in 2003, won a bigger stake

than the Americans in the most recent auction. "[The distribution of oil contracts] certainly answers the theory that the war was for the benefit of big U.S. oil interests," says Alex Munton, Middle East oil analyst for the energy consultancy Wood Mackenzie, whose clients include major U.S. companies.

Source: www.time.com

Author: Mian Waqar ul Islam
Publication: Best Life Notes

17 MAY 2016: CPEC IS NOT ONLY A FLAGSHIP PROJECT

According to Inter-Services Public Relations (ISPR), the Chinese premier said both countries enjoy historic political, military and economic relations. He said China Pakistan Economic Corridor project was not only a flagship project between both countries; he said it would also bring stability and development in the whole region.

Publication: Best Life Notes 2.0
Author: Mian Waqar ul Islam

22 MAY 2013: THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SHOULD GIVE PAKISTAN FULL UNDERSTANDING, RECOGNITION AND NECESSARY SUPPORT, CHINESE PREMIER LI KEQIAN

We recognize the positive contribution Pakistan has made to maintain peace and stability, combat terrorism and promote development in South Asia as well as the huge pressure it faces from various sides. The international community should give Pakistan full understanding, recognition and necessary support. On behalf of the Chinese government, I wish to reiterate solemnly China's continued firm support to Pakistan in its efforts to uphold independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and achieve national stability and development. This is what China-Pakistan comprehensive strategic cooperation is all about.

Publication: Best Life Notes 2.0
Author: Mian Waqar ul Islam

Looking To The Future: Innovation, Philanthropy and Global Leadership, Bill Gates

MY ADVICE FOR CHINA'S STUDENTS

By Bill Gates | March 24, 2017

I didn't plan it this way, but my visit to China's Peking University this week came at an especially appropriate moment.

At a time when some countries seem to be turning inward and retreating from world affairs, China is primed to step up as a global leader. Building on its own successes—which include lifting hundreds of millions of people out of poverty, dramatically improving health, and investing big in clean energy—China can share what it has learned with the rest of the world.

In a talk at Peking University, I encouraged the students there to seize this opportunity and accelerate efforts to improve lives around the world. I emphasized four areas: fighting the diseases of the poorest, such as malaria; helping low-income farmers grow more food; developing sources of reliable, affordable clean energy; and making the most of China's phenomenally talented computer scientists. I have been visiting Peking University for more than 20 years. Every time I go, I am inspired by the passion and intelligence on display there. This time was no exception.

Here is a transcript of my remarks:

Remarks as delivered

Peking University

March 24, 2017

LOOKING TO THE FUTURE: INNOVATION, PHILANTHROPY, AND GLOBAL LEADERSHIP

BILL GATES:

Thank you, Professor Lin. It's great to be here today. Beida (Peking University) has a long history and I'm sure that, next year, as you celebrate its 120th anniversary, you will look back on the incredible contributions it has made to this country.

I've been coming to China since the early 1990s, initially for my work at Microsoft. Ten years ago, I was privileged to be named an honorary trustee here at Beida. I remember what a great time I had here in 2008 watching the Olympic table tennis semi-finals between China and South Korea.

As I'm sure you remember, China took the gold medal in every category—the men's singles, the women's singles, the men's and women's team events. That was on top of two silver and two bronze medals. For someone who's as big of a fan of table tennis as I am, it was an incredible moment to witness. And it highlights in one way, the incredible potential China has. This is a country on a quest for excellence, not only to improve itself but to contribute to the whole world. As China's economy matures, it is making bold and difficult choices on challenges like energy and pollution. And China is assuming a greater role on critical global issues like climate and development. This matters now more than ever as the world navigates a time of change and uncertainty.

In some rich countries, there is skepticism about how well globalization works for ordinary people. The results of the U.S. presidential election and the Brexit vote in the UK underscore the temptation to turn inward on issues like migration, security, and global development. It's great to see China stepping up to fill the leadership vacuum. It is uniquely well-equipped to do so. No other country has accomplished what China has achieved in the last few decades—breaking the relentless cycle of poverty and disease for hundreds of millions of people while modernizing its economy at a scale and speed unprecedented in human history. Although China can't be expected to fill a gap in development aid from wealthy countries, it has made a smart choice in tripling its commitment to African development. China has long understood that helping other countries lift themselves out of poverty creates a more stable and secure world for people everywhere.

And by encouraging investment through innovative financing mechanisms like the China-Africa Development Fund, China is strengthening not only Africa's economic capacity, but also, over time, markets for Chinese goods. It's also great to see President Xi's commitment to eliminate extreme poverty in China by 2020. China did a great job lifting millions out of poverty. But progress has been uneven. Forty-three million people are still living in extreme poverty. Our foundation looks forward to a new partnership with China that will focus on innovative ways to reduce poverty—through better nutrition and healthcare in rural areas, and by increasing access to financial services for the poor. China isn't just striving to reach new heights at home.

It is using its own experience fighting poverty and disease to help other countries tackle similar challenges. When I was in Beijing a few years ago, Vice Premier Wang Yang said something that stayed with me. He said: "Africa today is our yesterday." Now, China is using the lessons it has learned to usher in a new tomorrow for Africa, too. This is a pretty incredible time to be a young person in China. Your generation's entrance into the workforce will coincide with your country's rise as a center of global progress and innovation. The world's eyes are on China . . . and as the generation now coming of age, the world's eyes are specifically on all of you. So, I'd like to spend the rest of my time with you today talking about four areas where I think there are exciting opportunities to use your education, your passion, and your opportunities to unlock more amazing progress—for both China and for the world. Specifically, health, agriculture, energy, and technology. First, health. When Melinda and I started our foundation 17 years ago, we asked ourselves: how can we use our financial resources to make the greatest impact? It didn't take long to realize that improving health was at the top of the list. When people aren't healthy, they can't learn in school or be productive at work. They're unable to seize economic opportunities or do any of the things they need to do to lift themselves out of poverty.

Melinda and I saw the example of China creating a better life for its people, and it inspired us to see if there was a way to support China's progress. Over the last decade, our work in China has focused on several of the most persistent domestic health challenges – specifically reducing the incidence of tuberculosis and tobacco-related diseases, preventing HIV transmission, and improving treatment and care for people living with AIDS.

While we are continuing to support progress in these areas, our work in China is evolving along with China's new priorities. For example, China has a great opportunity to be a global leader in health innovation. No one exemplifies this better than Professor Tu Youyou. As I'm sure most of you know, Professor Tu is a Beida graduate and the first woman in China to win a Nobel Prize.

Professor Tu was recognized for her discovery of artemisinin, a powerful medicine used to treat malaria. This was one of the most significant breakthroughs in tropical medicine in the 20th century and it has saved millions of lives. With its rich pool of talented scientists and its capacity to develop new drugs and vaccines, China was a clear choice for us to locate a new Global Health Drug Discovery Institute. This institute—a collaboration between our foundation, the Beijing Municipal Government, and Tsinghua University—will help speed the discovery and development of new lifesaving medicines.

I had a chance earlier today to meet with some of the Chinese scientists who are driving cutting edge research. For instance, Dr. He Ruyi is the Chief Scientist at the Center for Drug Evaluation of the Chinese Food and Drug Administration (CFDA). His work—and the reforms being carried out by his agency—will create an environment where innovation can thrive. We are working with the CFDA to bring in more experts like Dr. Ruyi to help improve its regulatory capacity so more Chinese health products can be made accessible to the entire world, including developing countries.

One area that China has an incredible chance to lead in is in reducing and eventually eradicating malaria. With China's leadership, we stand a chance to make malaria the third human disease—after smallpox and, soon, polio—to be wiped off the face of the earth.

A little more than a century ago, malaria was a leading cause of death in nearly every country on earth. There has been great progress since then, and China is on track to eliminate malaria completely in the next few years. But more than 3.2 billion people around the world still live in areas where there's a risk of malaria infection.

To achieve the goal of global eradication, we need to build on Professor Tu's discovery of artemisinin and develop more powerful tools—like a single-dose cure and better ways to block transmission of malaria from mosquitos to humans. China has the potential to develop these new high-impact solutions at a cost that developing countries can afford. We can start today by controlling and eliminating malaria in places like the Mekong River basin and in Africa. Drawing on lessons learned from its own experience, China can help ensure that every family has bed nets to protect them from infection. And it can help countries strengthen their health and disease surveillance systems to better diagnose, treat, and prevent future cases of malaria. That's health. The second area where I believe China can drive global progress is agriculture. Since 1975, Chinese agricultural productivity has grown at a rate of 12 percent per year—four times the annual rate of growth in Africa.That hasn't just fed a large and growing population. It has led to better nutrition and health, higher rural incomes, falling poverty rates, and more labor available to other sectors to drive China's economic development. There are many factors that accounted for China's recent green revolution. One of the most significant is its commitment to agricultural innovation and the work of people like Professor Yuan Longping. A crop scientist at Hunan Agricultural University, Professor Yuan developed hybrid rice varieties that increased crop yields by 20 percent.

China's continuing advances in rice could be of enormous benefit to millions of smallholder farmers in Sub-Saharan Africa, many of whom today are barely growing enough to feed their families and who will face more difficult weather conditions in the decades ahead. Since 2008, we have been supporting work by the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences and others to develop new varieties of rice that—when crossed with domestic varieties in countries like Senegal,

Tanzania, and Rwanda—will result in high-yielding, stress-tolerant crops that will boost farmer yields and income. But to feed a growing planet, we need to do more. One of the most exciting efforts is research by Chinese scientists to supercharge the process of photosynthesis in grains. This would significantly increase crop yields while reducing the demand for irrigation and fertilizer. We also are supporting research by Chinese scientists to improve the health of livestock, which plays a vital role in food security and the rural economy of developing countries. And we are working with the Ministry of Commerce (MOFCOM) and the Ministry of Agriculture to promote sustainable agricultural development throughout Africa.

This brings me to what I think of as China's third global opportunity: energy innovation. China already is one of the world leaders in renewable energy. And it recently announced that it will spend $360 billion on renewable power sources by 2020. This will pay off handsomely for China domestically, and as a long-term global business opportunity.It won't be easy. China faces a big challenge domestically sorting out the right mix of existing and new energy technologies. Many forms of energy will be needed to reduce greenhouse gases and meet energy needs.

One of the things China could do is pioneer next-generation nuclear technology. It will be dramatically safer and substantially cheaper and solve a lot of the challenges with today's nuclear energy. I have a company, TerraPower, that is partnering with China National Nuclear Corporation and other Chinese companies to make this a reality.

I've had the opportunity to meet several times with President Xi and am encouraged by his commitment– and by his leadership at the Paris Climate talks. China was one of the 22 countries that committed to doubling their investments in clean energy innovation over the next five years.

I'm also working with Jack Ma and other investors who have pledged to invest $1 billion in the development of early stage energy technology so we can move the best ideas from the research lab to the marketplace. A fourth area where I see great potential for China is software. When I was at Microsoft, we were so impressed by the quality of computer scientists and developers coming out of universities in China that we established one of our first research labs in Beijing. That was almost 20 years ago. Today, it is Microsoft's largest research center outside the U.S.. It's a phenomenal place, with 200 of the world's top researchers and developers and more than 300 visiting scientists and fellows.The best thing about it is that researchers are free to explore what they're most passionate about, which leads to breakthroughs like Xiaoice, a natural-language chat bot that simulates human conversation. Some of you may have had conversations with Xiaoice on Weibo, or seen her weather forecasts on TV, or read her column in the Qianjiang Evening News. Xiaoice has attracted 45 million followers and is quite skilled at multitasking. And I've heard she's gotten good enough at sensing a user's emotional state that she can even help with relationship breakups.

Besides developing new technologies for Microsoft, the Beijing lab also helps software entrepreneurs who have a great product ideas and need help scaling their business. In the last two years, most of the 125 companies that graduated from the Microsoft Accelerator program were able to secure additional funding. And three of the startups have gone public. The Beijing lab also supports up-and-coming software developers. We've hired more than 5,000 interns in China. And you'll be happy to know that we've recruited more students in the last three years from Beida than from Tsinghua University. But it's a slim lead, so those of you here in computer science, will have to keep up your good work! Technology is also helping to power the philanthropic sector in China. It's a growing sector and one with tremendous potential. In 2015, people contributed 966 million RMB to causes they care about using the four largest online donation platforms.

And the success of 9/9 Charity Day, started a few years ago by the Tencent Foundation, shows what is possible when people have an easy way to get involved and give back. In just three days last year, 6 million people—people like you—raised 305 million RMB in support of more than 3,600 projects. This is just one example of how philanthropy is beginning to blossom here in China.

A lot of the most successful entrepreneurs, like Jack Ma, Pony Ma, Charles Chen Yidan and Niu Gensheng, have helped create the world's second largest pool of individual wealth. And now they're taking steps to get involved and give back.

The new charity law that took effect last September opens up more opportunities for people to get engaged. People are coming together at events like the sixth China Social Good Summit held at Beida last fall.

Some of you may decide to work for NGOs that are making life better for the most vulnerable in society. But even if you don't end up doing that, or to make big financial donations, there are other ways of getting involved. Just the fact that you're learning about a topic, lending your voice to an issue, or volunteering your time, is important.

What an incredible, motivating thing that is—the belief that you can make the world a better place. There has never been a better moment.

As the geopolitical currents shifts, China has an opportunity to advance progress on the most urgent challenges the world faces. China's leaders are embracing this opportunity, but it will be up to China's youth to carry this forward.

In the last few decades, millions of people in China have achieved professional and financial success. I'm sure all of you will too, and that's a great thing. I certainly enjoyed every moment at Microsoft and wouldn't trade it for anything.

But now I've also had the opportunity in my philanthropic work to meet people who apply their talents and passion in other ways. Many of these people are impatient optimists. People who believe in the possibility of change and are eager to do something about it.

Doctors courageous enough to risk their own lives to save the lives of others suffering from Ebola. Entrepreneurs using their ingenuity to deliver life-saving drugs to remote villages by drone. And people of all walks of life who volunteer their time to help the homeless or mentor a child at risk.

Maybe you are the person who wants to ensure that every child growing up in poverty has the nutrition they need to do their best in school. Maybe you want to develop the next vaccine that protects everyone from malaria. Maybe you want to design the battery that lights people's desks at night, or the mobile technology that will allow people to start new businesses.

No matter what your ambition is to improve the world, this is the best time and the best place to do it, and all of you have a great opportunity. I look forward to seeing what you'll achieve. Thank you!

Publication: Best Life Notes 2.0
Author: Mian Waqar ul Islam

Gwadar Expo 2018

Port Operations

Port Operations

Port Operational Buildings

Government Offices

Hospital, Bridges, Dams and Airport

Government Projects

Gwadar Industrial Estate

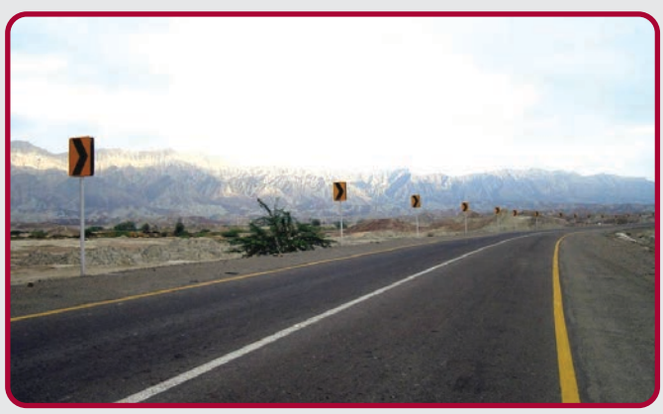
Private Projects

Community Services

Hotels & Resorts

Financial Institutions

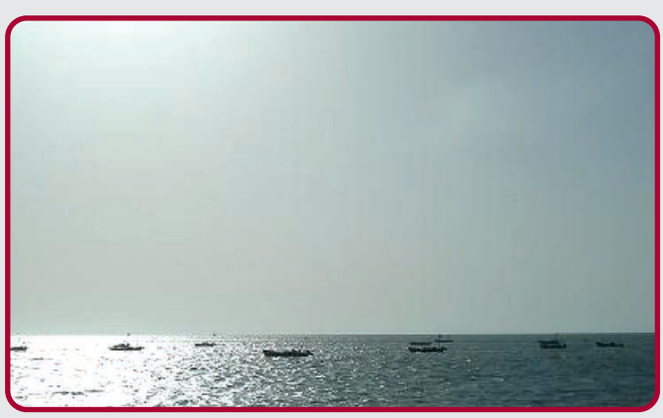
Integrated Roads Network



Parks & Amusement

Scenic Beauty Gwadar

Scenic Beauty Gwadar



Gwadar and CPEC FAQs

1. Is CPEC becoming another East India Company?

2. Are we expecting some industries to relocate from China to Pakistan in coming years?

3. What will be estimated annual growth and revenue to be accrued to Pakistan through various agreements made under the CPEC with project wise breakup?

4. Why do we need to develop SEZs?

5. China is dictating terms to Pakistan and the federal government is not consulting the provinces, is this correct?

6. What is the anticipated time for completion of each SEZ?

7. Why don't the government extend equal incentives and facilities to existing industrial zones so as to keep them at par with the global competition?

8. Why CPEC energy projects mostly include coal power plant and what measures are taken to avoid pollution arising from these projects?

9 Is Environmental Aspect Assessment conducted prior to development of each project under the banner of CPEC?

10 What is the financial obligations and terms of repayment?

11 What tax concessions are being offered?

12. Pakistan has long relation with China, when was CPEC formalized?

13. Historically CPEC routes have been finalized earlier?

14. CPEC is mainly related to cooperation in transport, energy & industrial parks?

15. Lack of transparent planning on part of PC viz-a-viz CPEC?

16. Western route was finalized historically and no other route was mentioned?

17. Installation of Power projects under CPEC is not balanced through out provinces ?

18. How will less developed provinces will benefit from economic zones?

Gwadar and CPEC FAQs

19. Why cheap hydropower sources are being ignored in CPEC by focusing on costly fuel for generation of electricity?

20. Fiber optic cable is a very crucial component of CPEC. What is the exact route where this cable will be installed?

21. Lack of environment assessment studies regarding CPEC projects ?

22. PC maps depict that there is no western route. It is simply single old road connected with central route. Eastern route is the corridor?

23. We are now in early harvest phase of CPEC, which is around US$ 46 Billion. What are the details about the allocation of this budget and the share of federating units of the country in this phase, since taxpayers will eventually pay for such project financing?

24. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) pipelines are being planned for installation on the Corridor. What are the details about the budget of LNG, location of the pipelines and the ultimate beneficiaries of this crucial system of energy?

25. We all know that Pakistan will have a corridor for the first time. Since no institute of the country has expertise in the matters pertaining to establishment of corridor, so a representative and competent authority Is needed to make this dream a reality. Which authority/body is dealing with this gigantic project, and what is there expertise in the concerned subjects?

26. The transmission system of electricity in Pakistan is obsolete and responsible for huge line losses annually. In CPEC US $ 3000 Million has been earmarked to upgrade this system. What are the details of utilization of this amount? In which area, route of CPEC this budget will be utilized?

27. The orders of priority in which each of the said routes is planned to be executed indicating also the names of the routes on which work has already been commenced?

28. How Thar is part of CPEC lying so much away from the road network?

29. What will be the Terms and Conditions / Pre¬requisites for establishment of industrial parks and trade zones along the corridor?

30. What are the details about the criteria, allocation, and installations of energy projects along the route of CPEC. Which constitutional body decided these projects?

31. Railway is integral part of CPEC. What will be the route of the railways of CPEC and by whom and when this decision was done?

Gwadar and CPEC FAQs

Q. 1. Is CPEC becoming another East India Company?

Pakistan and China are all weather and time tested friends. CPEC is a fusion of Vision 2025 and China's One-Belt One-Road philosophy. This is not the first time we are partnering in any front. We had been tied into strategic partnership for decades. CPEC brings forth a transformational paradigm, moving from geo- strategic to geo-economic partnership between the two countries. China's huge investment in energy, infrastructure and suggested industrial sectors doesn't provides any extra ordinary mileage to either of the partnering countries rather it offers win-win situation and equal opportunities to both China and Pakistan. Hence, no question to compare CPEC with East India Company. China is putting into lot of sincere efforts to help Pakistan to improve socio-economic indicators in Pakistan. In 18th century, Indo-Pak GDP share was quite higher as compared to Britain's share in global GDP. This was the main attraction to capture the higher share, however at this moment China is holding the largest share in global GDP, i.e. 18.3% (23T USD, PPP) Whereas, Pakistan is at 0.3 trillion USD GDP. We might be able to better understand how China operates by looking towards its involvement in other regions, specifically Africa.

While East India Company cemented its power in the sub-continent through brutal force and with no regard to the well-being of local population, China's approach has been to expand its influence around the globe through economic prosperity rather than military might.

Q. 2. Are we expecting some industries to relocate from China to Pakistan in coming years?

85 million job's worth of work has been saturated in light engineering sector and is expected to be relocated in the regions where they can enjoy low CAPEX and OPEX. So, light engineering sector's industries may be relocated from eastern/central China towards western China, Pakistan and other regional countries. No obsolete and end of life plants would be allowed for relocation as per BOI package for priority SEZ's 2017.

Q. 3. What will be estimated annual growth and revenue to be accrued to Pakistan through various agreements made under the CPEC with project wise breakup?

Under CPEC, Pak and China have initiated projects of 17,045 MW of electricity, national level modernization of roads and rail infrastructure, new optical fiber connect with China,

development and commercialization of Gwadar port and smart port city, 4 urban mass transit projects in major cities and 9 SEZs. Due to development initiatives of the government, economic growth rate 5.3% a decade high was achieved in 2017. Concerning the real returns on CPEC we also need to look at other additional benefits, such as a Positive impact on GDP growth rate which is expected to rise to 7% by 2020 from 5.2% in 2017; industry relocation from other regions as well as the rapid growth in service industry catering to transit trade etc. The annual revenue from toll collection is projected at around $5bn by 2022, which would counter the balance of payment issues in future (CE, PD&R). 9% gross revenue of Gwadar port and 15% gross revenue of Free trade zone of Gwadar. SEZs would be a major contributor to growth and revenue.

Q. 4. Why do we need to develop SEZs?

Yes, there is dire need to develop new SEZs to attract the FDI and local investments.
Successful SEZs usually develop on Ease of doing business (EODB) indicators e.g. one window operation, undisrupted cheap power, waste management plants, endowment based clusters etc. which are mandatory for any investor to do investment.

Pakistan has abundance of endowments but lack; investment, technology, enterprising and global orders, which could be addressed by attracting export focused global enterprises in the SEZs.

Q. 5. China is dictating terms to Pakistan and the federal government is not consulting the provinces, is this correct?

No the given notion is not true. China and Pakistan work jointly in cordial environment making an overall planning for a unified development of CPEC projects. In this regard, the Joint Cooperation Committee (JCC), 5 Joint Working Group (JWGs), Long Term Plan, Transport Monographic Study and respective MoUs are few examples of collective working..

All provinces have been consulted and invited to all meetings within Pakistan and abroad and the CMs participated in the JCCs for their recommendations and review of CPEC projects. Even president FPCCI was part of 7th JCC

Pakistan has abundance of endowments but lack; investment, technology, enterprising and global orders, which could be addressed by attracting export focused global enterprises in the SEZs.

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All provinces have been consulted and invited to all meetings within Pakistan and abroad and the CMs participated in the JCCs for their recommendations and review of CPEC projects. Even president FPCCI was part of 7th JCC.

Q. 6. What is the anticipated time for completion of each SEZ?

Feasibility studies of all 9 SEZs are completed and handed over to Chinese side. Few of the 9 SEZs are already under development and development on remaining SEZs would also commence very soon.

Q. 7. Why don't the government extend equal incentives and facilities to existing industrial zones so as to keep them at par with the global competition?

Enterprises in these zones would have the edge of access to international markets as Government is mainly looking to relocate the international Enterprises in these zones would have the edge of

access to international markets as Government is mainly looking to relocate the international industries in proposed priority 9 SEZs. Government is also trying to encourage the international enterprises for forming joint ventures with local industries to support the existing industries.

Now existing industries have to do their homework to identify their positioning in supply chain so as to take the advantage of being the first to develop the forward and backward linkages with the enterprises of 9 SEZs. The industries in SEZs have the competitive advantage in terms of improved infrastructure and facilitation services but the spillover effect and the positive externalities will affect the existing industries positively in long run.

Q. 8. Why CPEC energy projects mostly include coal power plant and what measures are taken to avoid pollution arising from these projects?

Pakistan was facing worst electricity shortage in 2013. Coal is the quickest and relatively cheaper source and by now 40% of global electricity is generated through coal. Ours was 0% share and would be around 20% by next few years. Use of Supper critical technology and other environmental safe guards are under adoption.

Q. 9 Is Environmental Aspect Assessment conducted prior to development of each project under the banner of CPEC?

Each project has to pass through Environmental Impact Assessment.

Q. 10 What is the financial obligations and terms of repayment?

It's a mix grant, long term government concessional loans, zero interest loans and simple partnership or investment mode.

Q. 11 What tax concessions are being offered?

To attract the investors especially in SEZs tax concessions are offered to the developers and enterprises in order to improve the industrial sector growth, exports and generate new employment which is munch needed.

Q. 12. Pakistan has long relation with China, when was CPEC formalized?

Initially KKH was completed in 1974. National Trade corridor concept has been under discussion for research since last ten years. CPEC concept was first evolved during Chinese Premier visit to Pakistan during May 2013. MoU on CEPC Long Term Plan and Action Plan was signed on 5th July 2013 during Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif's visit to China.

Q. 13. Historically CPEC routes have been finalized earlier?

Various routes may have been under discussion prior to signing of MOU in July 2013, but the routes were formalized following various discussions after formalization of MOU and it was agreed in November,2015 in the form of

monographic study on Transport Planning, which specifies highways/railways network, benefiting all region of Pakistan.

Q. 14. CPEC is mainly related to cooperation in transport, energy & industrial parks?

As the name suggests, CPEC in totality relates to evolvement of Economic activities. Presently, CPEC mainly relates to cooperation in energy, transport infrastructure (road, railways, airports), Gwadar port & city projects and Industrial parks, which are building blocks to an economy. In long term there are other field of cooperation including, agriculture, industries, tourism, Human resource development and financial cooperation etc.

Q. 15. Lack of transparent planning on part of PC viz-a-viz CPEC?

There is no final plan. Planning Commission can only highlight those plan segments which are finalized by mutual agreement.

Q. 16. Western route was finalized historically and no other route was mentioned?

Various routes may have been under discussion prior to signing of MOU in July 2013, but the routes were formalized following various discussions after formalization of MOU

Q. 17. Installation of Power projects under CPEC is not balanced through out provinces ?

The energy projects are recommended keeping in view the source, load centers and the investors proposal considerations. Regardless of the location, power generated from these projects is added to national grid for nation-wide distribution

Q. 18. How will less developed provinces will benefit from economic zones?

Joint Working Group on industrial cooperation between China and Pakistan under CPEC framework formation is in process, which shall finalize new industrial zones under CPEC. BOI, in consultation with provincial governments is in process of finalizing the zones. These industrial zones will uplift underdeveloped areas.

Q. 19. Why cheap hydropower sources are being ignored in CPEC by focusing on costly fuel for generation of electricity?

Various Hydel projects totaling more than 9000 MW are being planned (CPEC and other than CPEC). All energy projects are in IPP mode. Federal Government welcomes the initiation of energy projects as per energy policy, which is open to all Provinces/ investors

Q. 20. Fiber optic cable is a very crucial component of CPEC. What is the exact route where this cable will be installed?

It covers GilgitBaltistan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Islamabad-Rawalpindi (SCO Headquarter). It will provide alternate connectivity and redundancy for Pakistan and will open up huge telecom, data connectivity and other related opportunities

Q. 21. Lack of environment assessment studies regarding CPEC projects ?

All the projects have been approved after ESIA (Environment and Social Impact Studies).

Q. 22. PC maps depict that there is no western route. It is simply single old road connected with central route. Eastern route is the corridor?

Latest Maps are available in this document.

Q. 23. We are now in early harvest phase of CPEC, which is around US$ 46 Billion. What are the details about the allocation of this budget and the share of federating units of the country in this phase, since taxpayers will eventually pay for such project financing?

CPEC is at least 15 year long term project to be completed in phases. Our development goal is to have balance regional development in phases. The US $ 46 Billion is a broad commitment of investment and concessional loans have been principally committed by China in the early harvest phase.

Q. 24. Liquefied natural gas (LNG) pipelines are being planned for installation on the Corridor. What are the details about the budget of LNG, location of the pipelines and the ultimate beneficiaries of this crucial system of energy?

There is no LNG project in the approved list of

CPEC project portfolio. However efforts are being made to include an LNG pipeline and terminal project.

Q. 25. We all know that Pakistan will have a corridor for the first time. Since no institute of the country has expertise in the matters pertaining to establishment of corridor, so a representative and competent authority Is needed to make this dream a reality. Which authority/body is dealing with this gigantic project, and what is there expertise in the concerned subjects?

According to the MOU signed between Pakistan and China, Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform is the focal point and lead agency on CPEC from Pakistani side and National Development and Reform Commission is the lead agency from Chinese side. CPEC Secretariat have been established on either side. The capacity of Pakistan Secretariat has been continuously enhanced to meet the requirement.

Q. 26. The transmission system of electricity in Pakistan is obsolete and responsible for huge line losses annually. In CPEC US $ 3000 Million has been earmarked to upgrade this system. What are the details of utilization of this amount? In which area, route of CPEC this budget will be utilized?

Transmission line was included in the actively promoted energy projects list. It was included in prioritized projects for the transmission line from Mitiari to Lahore and Matiari to Faisalabad for evacuation of power more efficiently and more reliability and redundancy through HVDC lines. This is in ITC (Independent Transmission Company) mode. Government of Pakistan is not liable to pay back loans and its business model is like IPP mode power plants.

Q. 27. The orders of priority in which each of the said routes is planned to be executed indicating also the names of the routes on which work has already been commenced?

Work on priority base has been started on Western route

Q. 28. How Thar is part of CPEC lying so much away from the road network?

Thar having indigenous coal supply is chosen for power project. Its evacuated energy will be part of national grid.

Q. 29. What will be the Terms and Conditions / Pre¬requisites for establishment of industrial parks and trade zones along the corridor?

The terms and conditions/ pre-requisites will be finalized by the Joint Working Group which is yet to be set up. However, in 5th JCC Ministry of Planning, Development and Reform shared with Chinese side 27 potential sites identified by provincial Governments.

Q. 30. What are the details about the criteria, allocation, and installations of energy projects along the route of CPEC. Which constitutional body decided these projects?

All energy projects are in IPP mode. These projects are not located along any corridor passage. These are located either close to source or to load centre. Needless to add, regardless of location all power goes to national grid.

Q. 31. Railway is integral part of CPEC. What will be the route of the railways of CPEC and by whom and when this decision was done?

Expansion and up gradation of ML-I line from Peshawar to Karachi is being undertaken which is expected to be completed by 2018. This decision was done by JCC after approval by Joint Working Group of experts from both countries.

GBDA General Body Meeting at Faletti's Hotel, Lahore

GBDA at University of Lahore

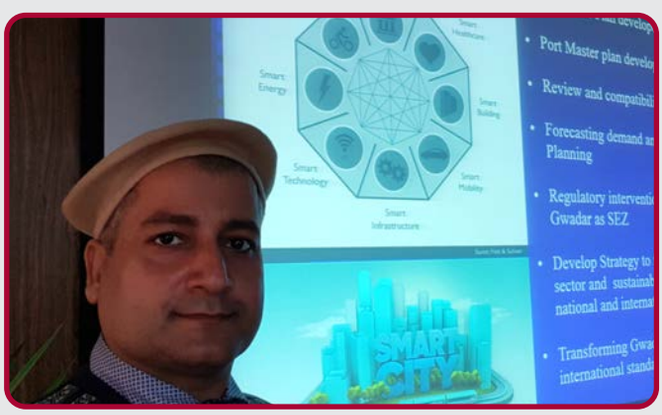
GBDA at Daily Pakistan

Overseas Pakistanis and Punjab Board of Investment and Trade

Khadim-e-Punjab Ujaala Program (Multan)

Gwadar Expo 2018 at Gwadar Expo Centre

GBDA Session with Gwadar Development Authority

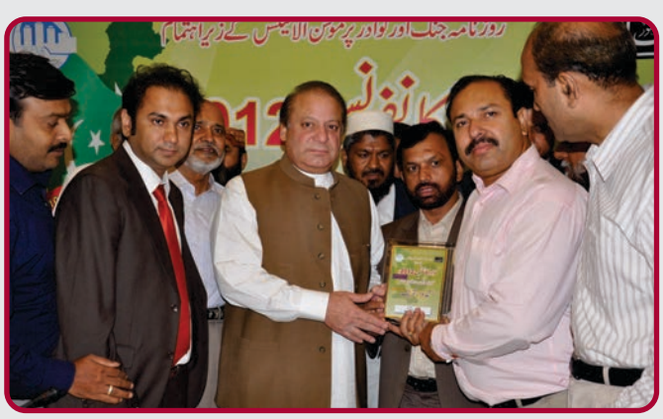


Chinese New Year Celebration and Certificate Distribution

Alternate Energy Presentation at Gwadar Development Authority

Alternate Energy Presentation at Gwadar Port Authority

Gwadar Promotion Alliance Conference 2012 with Mian Nawaz Sharif



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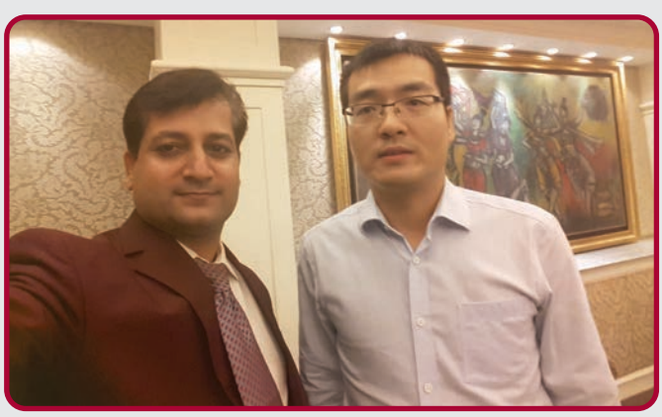

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Quaid e Azam Solar Power (Pvt) Ltd.

Gwadar & CPEC

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